

Original Article

An Exploration of E-Work Life in the Last Five Years through Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: This study aims to assess research trends in the field of e-work life over the past five years, as well as its current state and future prospects within the context of workplace application. Through bibliometric analysis, 586 articles on e-work life published between 2019 and the middle of 2024 were identified. The findings from Biblioshiny and VOSviewer indicate that research in the field of e-work life has increased significantly. Furthermore, the analysis underscores the close association between e-work life and the Covid-19 pandemic. Additionally, significant contributions to the literature on e-work life have been made by authors from the United States. Future research has the potential to integrate topics of e-work life with psychological detachment, social support, meaningful work, and technostress.

Keywords: E-Work Life, Bibliometric, Vos Viewer.

I. INTRODUCTION

The onset of 2020 marked the emergence of the COVID-19 global pandemic, leading to significant systemic transformations across sectors, notably within the business sector, which transitioned to remote work through the adoption of communication and information technologies (Taser et al., 2022). Indeed, as asserted by Sengupta (2023), the global COVID-19 pandemic has compelled organizations to reassess conventional operational paradigms within physical environments. This occurrence has been unprecedented since the Industrial Revolution, as workers have traditionally adhered to regular office attendance since that era (Banerjee & Gupta, 2024). Toscano & Zappala (2020) contend that the traditional work arrangement consequently heightens the demand for remote work.

The subsequent global phenomenon of COVID-19 has established e-work life as a prevalent new organizational culture adopted by organizations. Molino et al. (2020) even argue that numerous companies are deliberating over the necessity of sustaining e-work life practices despite the conclusion of the COVID-19 pandemic. Chesley (2014) posits that the integration of technology into e-work environments yields beneficial outcomes by enhancing work efficiency, facilitating information exchange, and promoting employee flexibility. The rapid evolution of e-work culture encompasses a wide array of occupations, encompassing tens of millions of jobs that can be performed remotely utilizing internet facilities, telephones, and laptops (Poleg, 2021).

Stadin et al. (2021) state that the adoption of e-work life, along with the widespread use of technology, significantly expanded research into e-work environments. Thus, this study intends to give a full bibliometric analysis of recent scholarly articles focusing on e-work life published between 2019 and 2024. Donthu et al. (2021) indicated that bibliometric analysis is widely utilized in business research due to its capability to handle substantial volumes of scientific data and generate significant research outcomes.

Therefore, this study aims to conduct a systematic review of the topic of e-work life to answer the following questions:

- RQ1.** How are the publications indexed in the Scopus database developing between 2019 and early 2024 on the topic of e-work life?
- RQ2.** Which authors, countries, and journals have contributed the most research in developing the topic of e-work life?
- RQ3.** What topics are related to e-work life?
- RQ4.** How to develop the future of e-work life research topics?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A) E-Work Life

Olson (1983) was among the earliest scholars to address e-work life, particularly remote working. Olson (1983) elucidated that remote working involves organizational tasks performed by individuals beyond the confines of conventional organizational space and time, facilitated by computer automation and communication. E-work life represents a time-saving



measure for individual workers who previously commuted to work, facilitated by technological advancements. This enables workers to allocate additional time and opportunities for activities outside of their professional responsibilities (Anderson & Kelliher, 2020).

Nilles (2007) defines e-work life as a variant of information technology wherein telecommunications and computers facilitate work by enabling tasks to be carried out remotely, thereby bringing work to workers instead of requiring workers to be physically present at the workplace. Grant et al. (2019) noted that various terms are employed to describe e-work life, including teleworking, teleworker, telecommuting, remote working, work at home, and home working.

Kurdy et al. (2023) further elaborated that within the realm of e-work life, remote working is recognized as a flexible work arrangement wherein employees have the option to work away from the central office environment, such as from their homes or alternative locations outside the traditional office setting. This flexibility offers numerous advantages for both remote workers and organizations. It allows employees to manage their family duties alongside job agreements better, reduces unnecessary commuting time, lowers the overhead costs involved with keeping physical office premises, enhances work-life balance through adaptable schedules, and expands organizational reach across diverse geographical areas (Nickson & Siddons, 2004).

B) Bibliometric Analysis

The bibliometric method is a method used to identify trends and changes that suddenly appear in the field of research (Zhao et al., 2018). Wallin (2005) contends that bibliometrics primarily relies on quantitative analysis but also incorporates qualitative expressions. This dual approach allows bibliometric analysis to convert abstract qualities, such as scientific merit, into measurable attributes, thereby enhancing the manageability of research evaluation.

According to Donthu et al. (2021), bibliometric evaluation can help researchers understand trends in writing and journal performance, collaboration structures among researchers, research components, and the conceptual framework inside particular fields recorded in the literature. Jeong and Koo (2016) highlighted the availability of numerous analytical tools capable of visualizing statistical outcomes derived from the distribution of authors, journals, institutions, countries/regions, references, and keywords. One such tool, VOSviewer, has been used in this study to facilitate comprehensive data analysis and visualization.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A) Result

The data collected from the Scopus database was subsequently analyzed using the R-package bibliometrix application. Through this analytical process, key insights were extracted, encompassing various facets such as data metrics, document content analysis, authorship details, collaborative efforts among authors, document classifications, and additional pertinent information as outlined in the accompanying Table 1.

Table 1: Bibliographic Main Information

Description	Results
Main Information About Data	
Timespan	2019:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	297
Documents	581
Annual Growth Rate 100%	38.72
Document Average Age	1.71
Average citations per doc	16.26
References	0
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1007
Author's Keywords (DE)	1750
AUTHORS	
Authors	1600
Authors of single-authored docs	72
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	76
Co-Authors per Doc	3.01
International co-authorships %	28.57
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	576
article article	5

According to the findings presented in Table 1, a total of 581 articles have been published between 2019 and mid-2024. These publications reflect collaborative efforts involving 1,600 authors, with a notable observation that approximately 72 articles were authored individually by a single author. This data underscores the collaborative nature and diverse authorship within the research landscape of the specified timeframe. Furthermore, as indicated by Table 1, the average age of documents related to the topic of e-work life is 1.71 years, which indicates that this field is still relatively new and developing in the world of research. Moreover, the annual growth rate of articles that discuss e-work life is 38.72%. The results show that writers' interest in e-work life topics has increased in the last five years. The growth rate from 2019 to mid-2024 has exhibited a notable increase, as depicted in Figure 1.

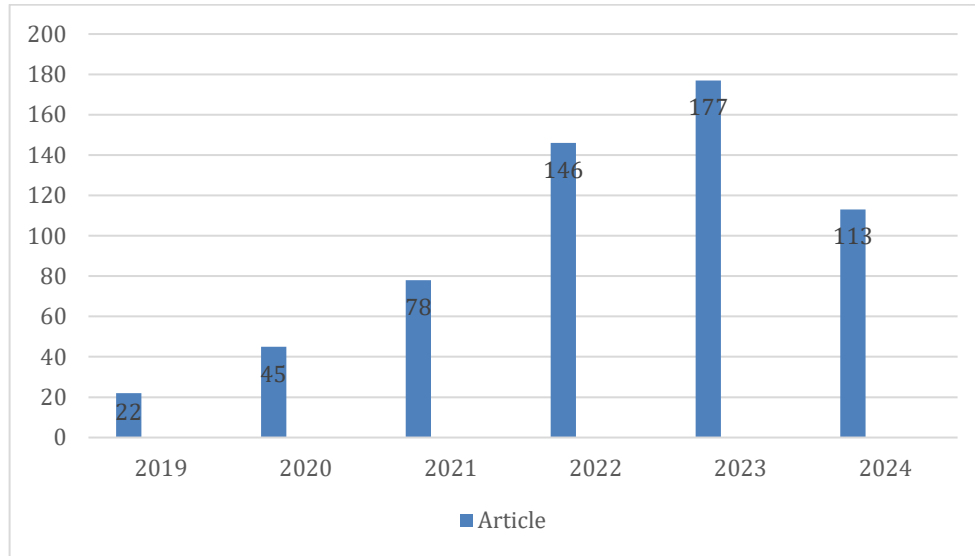


Figure 1: Annual Scientific Production

Figure 1 illustrates a substantial rise in research advancement concerning e-work life from 2019 to mid-2024. In 2019, there were 22 published articles on e-work life, which escalated to 45 articles in 2020, indicating a growing trend in research interest. The increase continued to occur until 2021, when 78 articles on e-work life were published, followed by 146 articles in 2022. Furthermore, this trend continued in 2023, with publications on the topic of e-work life increasing to 177 articles. As of mid-2024, there have been 133 published articles on the subject of e-work life, with projections indicating continued growth through the end of the year.

Figure 2 illustrates the average annual article citation, indicating the scholarly impact of the topic within the academic community. Citations reflect the incorporation of information from other sources, thereby measuring the influence of the research. Figure 2 indicates that the highest average citations occurred in 2020, reaching 11.4 citations. This spike is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which marked the starting point for the start of e-work life, so many articles quoted from previous articles in 2020 as a reference.

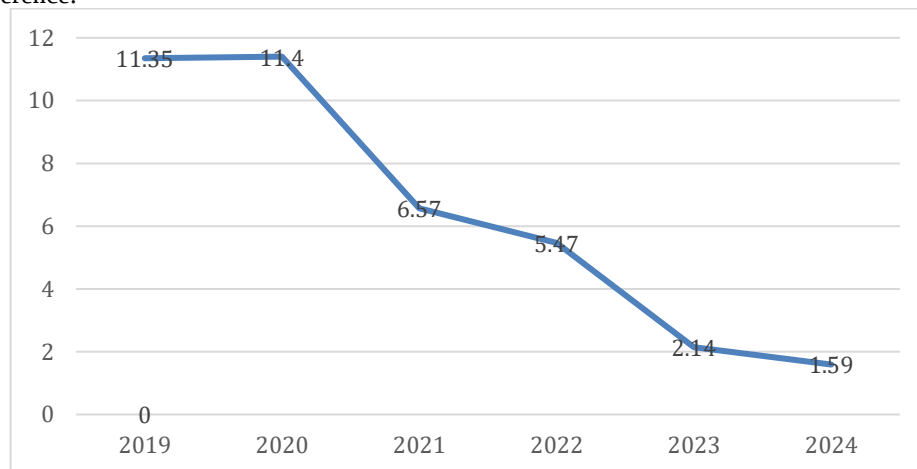


Figure 2: Average Citations Per Year

Table 2 presents the top 10 journals that have contributed relevant articles on the subject of e-work life. According to Table 2, Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice leads in publishing the highest number of articles on this topic, with 27 publications. Next is the International Journal of Manpower, which ranks second in terms of publishing the most articles on the topic of e-work life, totaling 19 articles. Table 2 also provides details on additional journals that have contributed to the literature on e-work life, including the number of articles published by each.

Table 2: Top 10 Most Relevant Journals

Publisher	Number of Articles
Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice	27
International Journal of Manpower	19
Gender, Work, and Organization	13
Personnel Review	13
Employee Relations	10
International Journal of Human Resources Management	10
Administrative Sciences	9
International Journal of Organizational Analysis	9
Journal of Business Research	9
Human Resource Development International	7

Table 3 will present comprehensive details regarding the top 10 authors who have made significant contributions to the field of e-work life through their publications from 2019 to mid-2024. The table will include information such as total citations, publication years, and the number of articles authored by each individual. This data offers a detailed overview of the scholarly impact and productivity of these influential authors in the realm of e-work life research.

Table 3: Top 10 Most Relevant Authors

Author	Total of Citations	Publication Year	Number of Publication
Austin Stephanie	33	2021	6
Fernet Claude	33	2021	6
Gillet Nicholas	33	2021	6
Huyghebaert-Zhouagi Tiphaine	33	2021	6
Anwar Imran	99	2021	4
Henser David A	65	2022	4
Jamal Mohd Tariq	99	2021	4
Junca Silva Ana	35	2023	4
Khan Nawab Ali	99	2021	4
Parent-Lamarche Annick	21	2022	4

According to Table 3, Austin Stephanie emerges as the foremost author in relevance, which, judging from the large number of articles that have been published, is 6 articles with a number of citations, which is 33 times since 2021. The list concludes with Parent-Lamarche Annick as the last order of the most relevant authors, who has 21 citations by publishing 4 articles since 2022. Subsequently, Table 4 provides details regarding the most relevant authors along with the title of the article about e-work life that has been published along with other information.

Table 4: Authors' Production from Year of First Publication

Author	Paper about E-work life	Total of Citation	Publication Year	DOI
Austin Stephanie	Remote Working: A Double-Edged Sword for Workers' Personal and Professional Well-Being	9	2021	10.1017/jmo.2021.71
Fernet Claude	How and When Does Personal Life Orientation Predict Well-Being?	3	2022	10.1002/cdq.12304
Gillet Nicholas	Supervisor Expectations Regarding Work-Related Messages: Their Differential Effects Among Remote and On-Site Workers	7	2022	10.1108/LODJ-01-2022-0030

Huyghebaert-Zhouagi Tiphaine	Nature, Predictors, and Outcomes of Workers' Longitudinal Workaholism Profiles	2	2023	10.1177/10596011231189587
Anwar Imran	Work During Covid-19: Assessing The Influence of Job Demands and Resources on Practical and Psychological Outcomes for Employees	80	2021	10.1108/APJBA-05-2020-0149
Henser David A	The Impact of Working from Home on Modal Commuting Choice Response During Covid-19: Implications for Two Metropolitan Areas in Australia	57	2022	10.1016/j.tra.2021.11.011
Jamal Mohd Tariq	Voluntary Part-Time and Mandatory Full-Time Telecommuting: A Comparative Longitudinal Analysis of The Impact of Managerial, Work and Individual Characteristics on Job Performance	11	2022	10.1108/IJM-05-2021-0281
Junca Silva Ana	Procrastination is Not Only A "Thief of Time" but also A Thief of Happiness: It Buffers The Beneficial Effects of Telework on Well-Being Via Daily Micro-Events of IT Workers	17	2024	10.1108/IJOA-09-2023-3987
Khan Nawab Ali	An Empirical Analysis of Telecommuters: Their Level of Satisfaction, Commitment and Loyalty	1	2023	10.1177/0258042X221148073
Parent-Lamarche Annick	Paradoxical Effects of Teleworking on Workers' Well-Being in The Covid-19 Context: A Comparison Between Different Public Administrations and The Private Sector	6	2022	10.1177/00910260221102943

The analysis of the most relevant authors was also carried out by paying attention to the productivity of the top ten authors who had published articles on the topic of e-work life, as shown in Figure 3. In Figure 3 there is a circle that shows the article that has been published in a particular year. The circle size denotes the number of articles published in a given year, with larger circles indicating higher publication counts. Furthermore, the color intensity of the circle signifies the number of citations received.

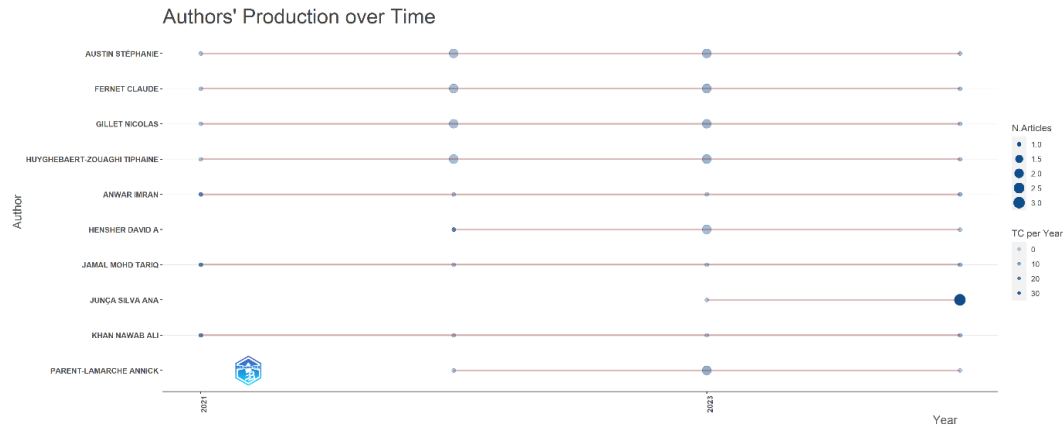


Figure 3: Authors' Production Over Time

Figure 3 shows that Austin, Fernet, Gillet, and Huyghebaert are the most prolific writers today who are still producing articles on the topic of e-work life based on the number of articles and total citations. Meanwhile, Junca Silva Ana is a new author in 2023 who published 1 article, which then continued to publish articles in early 2024 but has received a total of 35 citations.

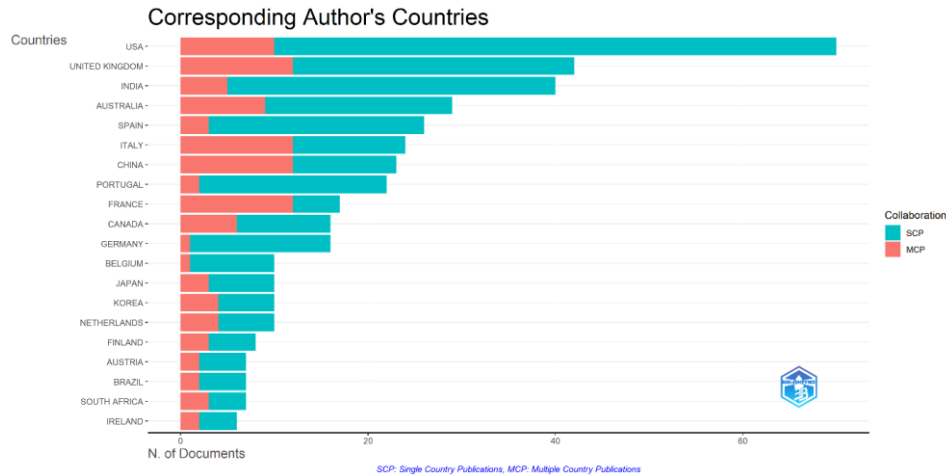


Figure 4: Corresponding Author's Countries

Figure 4 provides data on the countries of origin of authors contributing to the topic of e-work life. According to Figure 4, the United States has emerged as the leading country in publishing articles on this subject, with 70 publications between 2019 and mid-2024. Following closely behind is the United Kingdom, which also ranks prominently in producing significant contributions to the literature on e-work life. The United Kingdom is known to have published 42 articles in the last five years. Meanwhile, Ireland is the country with the least production of articles about e-work life in the last five years, namely 6 articles.

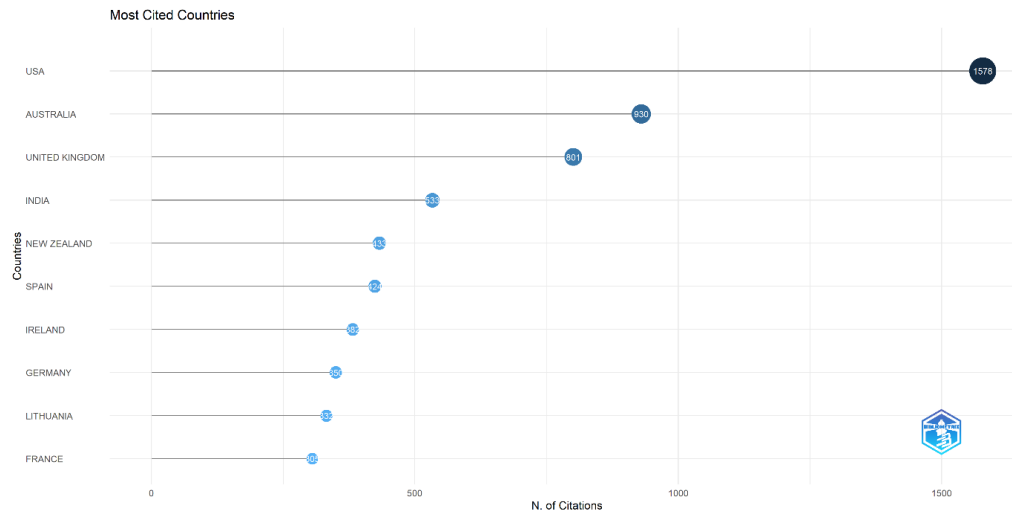


Figure 5: Most Cited Countries

Following this, Figure 5 provides an overview of the countries that have garnered the highest citation counts. According to Figure 5, the United States leads with the highest number of citations, totaling 1578. Australia follows as the second most cited country with 930 citations, while the United Kingdom ranks third with 801 citations. This data underscores the global impact and recognition of research originating from these countries in the field of e-work life.

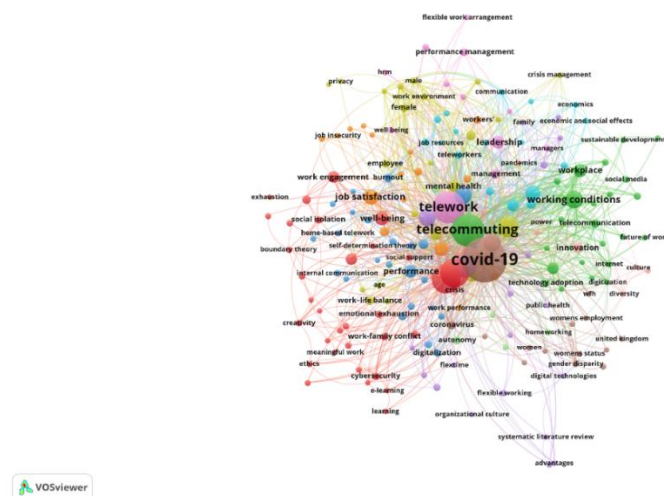


Figure 6: Network Visualization

According to Figure 6, the results of metadata analysis processed through VOSviewer reveal the presence of 197 keywords associated with e-work life research. Furthermore, the analysis identifies 11 distinct clusters within the e-work life research domain, each represented by different colors. The findings from the metadata analysis depicted in Figure 6 indicate that the primary focus of research on e-work life revolves around the keyword “Covid-19.” This observation underscores the widespread use of COVID-19 as a predominant keyword in studies exploring various aspects of e-working life.

Additionally, it is noted that keywords such as teleworking, telecommuting, remote working, and work from home have been extensively studied and linked with the topic of COVID-19 in discussions surrounding e-work life. This is depicted in Figure 7, where the keywords telework, telecommuting, and Covid-19 are prominently highlighted in yellow compared to other keywords. This visual representation underscores the extensive research conducted on these specific topics, indicating a significant focus on telework, telecommuting, and their association with COVID-19 in scholarly literature.

[illegible]

In Figure 8, the brightness of keywords indicates their novelty in research; those with the brightest colors represent newer keywords studied in 2023, whereas keywords depicted in darker colors tend to have a longer history of research exploration. This visual representation offers insights into the evolving trends and longevity of research topics within the field.

This study seeks to investigate the existing research on e-work life by conducting a bibliometric analysis with the use of the Scopus database and VOSviewer. Initially, relevant keywords were searched in the Scopus database, yielding 4,681 articles on e-work life. Subsequently, 586 articles were selected for detailed analysis after applying filters.

To address the research question (RQ2), the analysis reveals significant contributors in the field of e-work life. Notably, Austin Stephanie emerges as a leading author with 6 articles and 33 citations. Among countries, the United States has made substantial contributions, producing 70 articles over the past five years. In terms of journals, Transportation Research Part A:

Policy and Practice leads with 27 articles, followed by International Journal of Manpower with 19 articles, and Gender, Work, and Organization with 13 articles focusing on e-work life.

What topics are associated with e-work life (RQ3)? According to the findings from VOSviewer analysis, the most closely related topic to e-work life is COVID-19. This is because the COVID-19 pandemic is the beginning of the e-work life era in the work environment. Moving forward, to develop the topic of e-work life in the next study, from the results of the analysis, it was found that the topics of psychological detachment, social support, meaningful work, and technostress promise areas for future research development in conjunction with e-work life. Thus, research question 4 (RQ4) regarding potential topics for future research has been answered. Further explanation of the topic of developing e-work life research is discussed further in the next section.

a. Proposed Future Research Agenda

This section explores proposed future research directions derived from the meta-data analysis presented in Figure 8 using VOSviewer. Based on the findings from Figure 8, several emerging topics are recommended for future research alongside e-work life, as these areas remain relatively underexplored. These suggested topics are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Potential Topic for Future Research Agenda

Proposed New Topic	Supporting Paper	Authors	
Psychological detachment	An Examination of Remote Working and Flow Experience: The Role of Technostress and Loneliness	Taser et al. (2022)	
Social Support	Out of Sight But Not Out of Mind: The Role of Loneliness and Hope in Remote Work and Job Engagement	Bojmel et al. (2023)	
Meaningful Work	Changes in Belongingness, Meaningful Work, and Emotional Exhaustion among New High-Intensity Telecommuters: Insights from Pandemic Remote Workers	Afota et al. (2024)	
Technostress	Consequences of Technostress for Users in Remote (home) Work Contexts During a Time of Crisis: The Buffering Role of Emotional Social Support	Khedhaouria et al. (2024)	

From Table 5, one prospective area for future exploration in e-work life research is psychological detachment, as highlighted by Taser et al. (2022) as a promising avenue for further investigation based on existing literature. This suggests an opportunity for researchers to delve into understanding the implications of psychological detachment within the context of remote work environments. Taser et al. (2022) proposed that future studies could integrate psychological elements, such as

psychological detachment, within the framework of e-work life to achieve a comprehensive understanding and explore the broader implications of e-work life environments in greater depth.

Another prospective topic for future researchers is social support, as suggested by Bojmel et al. (2023) in their discussion of forthcoming research. Bojmel et al. (2023) advocate for a more comprehensive examination of the social support mechanisms surrounding remote workers in future studies. Furthermore, Bojmel et al. (2023) emphasized the necessity for future research on e-work life to specifically investigate the work environment of remote workers who experience deficits in social support.

Meaningful work represents another promising area that future research can integrate with e-work life. According to Afota et al. (2024), meaningful work remains relatively underexplored within the realm of e-work life research. Indeed, meaningful work within the context of e-work life is a crucial factor as it influences worker performance, work attachment, commitment to the organization, performance job satisfaction, and reduces workers' intention to leave their jobs (Allan et al., 2019).

Moreover, technostress is another area researchers can explore in conjunction with e-work life in future studies. This aligns with the assertion made by Khedhaouria et al. (2024) that the COVID-19 pandemic prompted many organizations to adopt remote working, thereby necessitating the examination of technostress as a pertinent issue. As noted by Khedhaouria et al. (2024), the shift from traditional office-based work to remote working has significantly increased the likelihood of remote workers experiencing technostress due to the changes in work dynamics and reliance on technology. This transition has underscored the importance of investigating technostress in the context of remote work environments. Therefore, Khedhaouria et al. (2024) endeavor to examine the implications of technostress on remote workers in their research and recommend that future researchers delve deeper into understanding technostress within the framework of e-work life.

IV. CONCLUSION

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, numerous facets of daily life have necessitated adaptation, particularly within the realm of work. Many organizations have adopted novel work arrangements such as telecommuting and remote work, thus catalyzing heightened scholarly interest in the field of remote work practices. This study aims to present an overview of research trends in the field of e-work life over the past five years through bibliometric analysis. Analysis using the Bibliometrix R Package and VOSviewer software revealed that from an initial dataset of 4,681 articles on e-work life, 586 were identified as relevant for further analysis. Moreover, the study found an annual growth rate of 38.72% in the production of e-work-life articles, underscoring the increasing scholarly interest in this topic.

This study also introduces several variables that could be incorporated into future research focusing on e-work life. These variables encompass psychological detachment, social support, meaningful work, and technostress. Nonetheless, this study acknowledges its limitations, particularly the temporal constraints in data collection and the exclusive reliance on the Scopus database. Consequently, it is recommended for subsequent research endeavors to encompass multiple databases to enrich data comprehensiveness, and to integrate bibliometric analysis with complementary methodologies to enhance the depth of understanding in the field of e-work life.

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